CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [χόλος, *bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολή.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Watton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Sh. Tam. of Shrew.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deſire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconſtant temper. *Arb. ſ. Bull.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Becanus threatneth all that read him, uſing his confident, or rather *cholerick* ſpeech. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick.*] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I choſe, I have choſen or choſe. [*ceoſir*, Fr. ceopan, Sax. *kieſen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good. *Job*, xxxiv. 4.

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as alſo to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

Chooſe you a man for you, and let him come down to me. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 8.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and *chooſe* out my words to reaſon with him? *Job*, ix. 14.

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity ſupporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chooſe* but follow. *Hooker, b.* v.

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but proſper. *Bacon's Adv. to Vill.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte, ſhe could not *chooſe* but ſtay. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

CHO'OSER. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe.*] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Watt.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſtings will not yield to our complots?

——*Chop* off his head, man. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Within theſe three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakeſp.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's ſpoil,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with *up*.

You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopp'd up*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Mic.* iii. 3.

Some granmaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is changes ſuddenly.

If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echoe, it *choppeth* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 248.

Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 6.

2. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly, with *upon*.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchaſe generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to ſell again grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudib. p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudib. p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe a-new, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CHOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds, yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be ſops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infuſion in water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 80.

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in publick a meſs of broth, or chop of meat, in ſilence. *Spectat.*

CHO'PIN. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.

2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart, of wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING. participial, *adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to ſignify *luſty*, from cap, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block.*] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ſtrait ſmooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a forreſt-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes, cleſts, or cracks.

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHOPS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which ſee.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt.

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakeſ.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a ſmith's vice.

CHO'RAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.

Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*

2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell?
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *n. ſ.* [χορέω, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus.*]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals; uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.

2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*

The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from χώρη, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical.*] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'RUS. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſp. Henry* V. *Prol.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the finger.

CHOSE. [the preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.*]

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. [the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.*]

If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

CHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl.*] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Br. Vul. Er.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goſſer*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *keſen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd. Pr. to Alb.*

From London they came, ſilly people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſedue'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hud. part* ii. *cant.* 3.

A CHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. * This word is derived by *Henſhaw* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool.*]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudib. part* iii. *cant.* 3.

2. A trick or ſham.

To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

CHRISM. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

CHRI'SOM. *n. ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To CHRI'STEN. *adj.* [chriſtnian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitant profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt teſtify. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

An older and a better ſoldier, none
That *Chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakeſp.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *Chriſtendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRI'STENING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage; like an old *chriſtening*, that had ſtaid long for godfathers. *Bacon's H.* VII.

We ſhall inſert the cauſes, why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's B. M.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CHRI'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the holieſt, the wiſeſt and moſt reaſonable religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To *chriſtian* interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the Gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]

1. The chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*chrêtienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto *chriſtianity*, this ſhould not make ſeparation. *Hooker, b.* 2. *ſ.* 5.

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary ſin, cuts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſ. on Ch. Rel.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Dryden's Two. Dedicat.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *adv.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian; as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

CHRI'STMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box.*] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *Chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* See HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. ſ.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.]

It hath long ſharp ſpines: the flower has five leaves, in form